# The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. XII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1875. NO. 13.

## McKean Miner.

*Published Every Thursday.*

H. F. BARBOUR,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS---$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

Fifty cents will be added on all subscriptions when payment is delayed over three months.

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Local Notices 10 cents per line for one insertion, 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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AGENCY OF THE

Keating Lands

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**Attorneys and Counselors at Law,**

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Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.

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**PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,**

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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

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Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

**Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,**

15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

### Miscellaneous.

## BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also to lease and to buy lands. He will give information promptly, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Wilkesbarre Dec. 24, 1873.

## New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walters—he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

**Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.**

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 1, 1866.

### Grammar in Rhyme.

Three little words you often see
Are articles, *a*, *an* and *the*.

A Noun's the name of anything,
As *school*, or *garden*, *hoop*, or *swing*.

Adjectives - the kind of Noun,
as *great*, *small*, *pretty*, *white*, or *brown*.

Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—
*Her* head, *his* face, *your* arm, *my* hand.

Verbs tell something to be done—
To *read*, *count*, *laugh*, *sing*, *jump*, or *run*.

How things are done, the Adverbs tell,
As *slowly*, *quickly*, *ill*, or *well*.

Conjunctions join the words together—
As man *and* woman, wind *or* weather.

The Preposition stands before
A noun, as *in*, or *through* the door.

The Interjection shows surprise,
As *Oh!* how pretty—*Ah!* how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

### A LIVING STATUE.

In the height of the Exhibition season of 1862, there was a great deal of unpleasantness, mystery and suspicion generated in the Industrial Palace, by a constant succession of petty robberies, which took place nearly every night at the best stalls. Articles of value were stolen from drawers and boxes; money left by stall-keepers often went, unless very securely stowed away; but the depredators did not venture on taking any bulky articles, or on breaking open any receptacle which would require great force. They knew their risks, that was evident; and that the thefts were committed by some person or persons connected with the Exhibition was also beyond a doubt. Watches had been set, traps had been laid over and over again, but all in vain. When too much had been done in the way of planting watchmen, no robberies took place at all; and when articles had been purposely left, apparently forgotten, but in reality fixed by the minutest wires to bells which sounded at the slightest touch, they were left untouched. The thief, if only one, always stole, too, from places in the shade, so that he could command a view of the more open spaces, while he himself was unseen.

One morning, as the sergeant of police was going his early round before the building was opened for the day, he came upon an exhibitor and his staff of assistants, who were grouped round a box which was open before them, and at which they were looking with apparent interest.

"Good morning, Mr. Baselton," said the officer, "a very fine day we are likely to have."

"Fine day, sir! And a very fine night we have had, too, I suppose," said the exhibitor, in a tone far less pleasant than in which he had been addressed. "Here's a pretty affair! Seven pounds worth of Scotch pebbles, set in silver—brooches, earrings, and so forth—the whole of them clean gone."

The sergeant, with expressions of regret, said he would see the officer who had been on duty. Mr. Baselton professed to have lost all confidence in the police, and asserted that if he were to watch, the thief would certainly be discovered the very first night.

"I wish you would try, then," said the sergeant. "I would obtain permission to watch with you; and if you can suggest anything fresh, I will gladly support you."

Although, when he made this last assertion, Mr. Baselton probably meant nothing at all, yet, after a little talk with the officer, the desire of finding the thief, and his belief in his own superior acuteness, were strong enough to make him volunteer to watch; and it was agreed that the sergeant should join him just as the palace was closing at night, when they would be on the look-out directly, for it was impossible to say at what time of the night the robberies were committed.

Strict silence was enjoined on either side and observed by the sergeant entirely, and by Mr. Baselton pretty well, as he only mentioned his plan to Mr. Chatenour at the French stall just by, and to his neighbors, Mr. Hynks and Mr. Carrables. Mr. Carrables, by the way, was not there that morning; so Baselton told Mr. Glisser, Mr. Carrables' foreman, instead, who, in a becomingly sympathizing tone, wished him success.

The evening came, the spies met, and hung about the passages of the vast building until deepest twilight, and until Baselton was pretty nearly tired of being on his feet.

"Now," said the sergeant, unconsciously dropping his voice as he spoke, "we will take up our quarters. If we can only get there unperceived, I have arranged what I think you will find a pretty good corner."

"All right," returned the exhibitor, in the same guarded tone; and they stole noiselessly on, passing, once or twice, a constable; but the presence of the sergeant of course prevented any questioning. Some large boxes left, apparently by accident, at the angle of a stall, were in reality so placed that they formed an almost perfect screen; and, without any reason to suppose that they had been noticed, they slipped in, and sat down.

Presently the moon rose; and as it climbed higher, and as light grew stronger, the building became visible throughout with a light which was most unearthly and ghostly in its character. This impressed itself very much upon Baselton.

"I had no idea, sergeant," he whispered to the officer, "that the place was such a strange, cemeteryish sort of a spot as it is. I must own, I should not like to be here on duty all night. However, I have brought some little refreshments with me, so let us make ourselves comfortable." In silence, they ate and drank; and in silence, save for the chiming of the clock, or the occasional tread of a policeman, the hours crept on. The policeman passed within a couple of yards of the watchers repeatedly, but whether they knew of their presence or not, Baselton could not judge. The length and weariness of the hours grew at last intolerable to him, and, seeing that the sergeant was as cool and wide-awake as when they first entered their lair, he whispered: "I feel terribly drowsy, sergeant; I always do about this time. Five minutes' nap will make me as fresh as a daisy. Rouse me up, if you hear anything before that time."

His companion smiled, and, in the same subdued tone, gave the promise.

Nothing did happen requiring Mr. Baselton's presence either before or after the expiration of five minutes, although the officer stealthily looked out a hundred times during the night. At last, the darkness thinned away, and then, after a short gray twilight, dawn came; and the sergeant shook Baselton by the shoulder.

"Yes, yes; I'm ready," stammered the exhibitor, then opened his eyes very wide indeed. Why, it's daylight! I must have slept"—

"Yes, of course you have," interrupted the other; "but let us get out quietly. I don't mind our men seeing us, of course; but others need know nothing of our watch."

"I think the less your men or anybody else know about the way we have kept our watch, the better," said Mr. Baselton, as they left the counter; "in fact I shall regard it as a friendly thing if you say nothing about it."

The sergeant smiled, but kept his own counsel; and it may be hinted that Baselton was a very liberal fellow, although somewhat hasty. It turned out that no pilfering had taken place that night; nor did any occur for two or three nights after, a fact which Mr. Glisser attributed to the influence of Mr. Baselton's vigilance. He took great interest in the exhibitor's plans, and paid him several compliments, which the latter received with but indifferent grace, having reasons, that the other knew not of, for thinking but modestly of this same vigilance.

One morning, a little while after the fruitless watch, Mr. Baselton was in a very bad temper, for he had sustained a fresh loss. He was leaning against a pillar, some short distance from his counter, thoughtfully biting the end of his pencil-case, when a man spoke to him. He looked round at the sound, and saw a police-constable, whom he very much disliked for his apathy and unbusiness-like ways, standing close by him. He growled out some hardly civil words, and turned from the man, but the latter was not to be daunted.

"I am afraid you have had a loss, sir," said the man, "and hope it is not very serious; but at any rate I should like a word or two with you."

"What for?" retorted Baselton. "I have lost a gold watch, and as I have not breathed a syllable about it to a soul, I don't see how you could know anything of it, unless some of your lively 'force' have"—

"You are too severe, Mr. Baselton," said the other, finding he stopped; "you are indeed, sir. Now, sir, I have my opinion about these robberies, and I think I have found out the order the thief works in, and can pretty well guess in what quarter he will next try. I believe I can catch him."

"You!" exclaimed Baselton, with an emphasis which was anything but complimentary to the officer.

"Yes, sir," replied the man, firmly; "I can. You have a good deal of influence with the authorities, and if you will ask, I shall be taken off regular duty, and detailed for special service; and I can then catch 'em."

"Well, tell me your plans," said Baselton; "and, in return, I will tell you this: you know there are fifty pounds offered on the quiet for the apprehension of the thief. Find him and I will make it a hundred."

The constable smiled, and, lowering his voice, spoke to the exhibitor in whispers. When he had finished, Baselton slapped his hand on the counter with a force that jarred every article around, and exclaimed:

"You are right. Are you on duty?"

"No, sir," said the man.

"Then, you shall be."

The application for the constable's change of duty was doubtless made, for he disappeared from his accustomed patrol.

During the next day or two, Baselton became loquacious on the subject, and, in conversation with Mr. Glisser, who took a very kindly interest in the matter, owned that he had changed his opinion about the manner of the robberies. He was convinced, he said, that if the thief came by night, he would have been caught long before, but that everybody was on the wrong scent, and that the thefts were really committed in the bustle of closing for the evening, and then, not being found out till the morning, it was naturally supposed that the thief came in the night. Mr. Glisser was very much struck by this view, which he commended highly, and urged increased vigilance about the time spoken of.

While this was going on, there had been no fresh depredation from the counters, and Constable Lowcliffe had been absent from duty, although no one seemed to notice it. When the visitors departed at the close of the day, all the interior of the building became depressing enough, as the light faded away, and there were no places more spectral in their aspect than those where clustered most closely the white statues, which were plentifully sprinkled about. Nymphs, Venuses, Bacchuses and Apollos, Grecian hunters, scriptural and mythological figures, all looked equally ghostly in their dim white, when the twilight or night had fallen upon them. So, in the gray of the evening, all the statuary looked mystic and unearthly enough, as the stony figures looked down from their pedestals; but none looked more sepulchral than did a tall sheeted figure which occupied a pedestal slightly screened—come from which direction the visitor might—by two or three large groups. This figure might have been taken in the distance, and in the dim light, for a Jewish priest, or a Druid, or anything of the kind; but had any one come near enough to inspect, it would have been seen that the long robe was of linen, not stone, and that the face was less that of an ancient hero than a modern one. And what was rather strange, this particular pedestal was empty all day, and only occupied at night.

Standing at this particular spot, any one could see in every direction for a considerable distance, and there was scarcely any hiding-place near; the Druid on his pedestal had no doubt reckoned on these facts having great weight with the marauder. Several nights had gone by, and no discovery made, yet Ned Lowcliffe crept silently to his selected station, and assuming his disguise as the shrouded statue, patiently watched all through the darkness; so patiently, that no one not close enough to touch him could have imagined that he differed from the effigies around.

It was yet comparatively early in his watch, on a certain night, and a young moon threw just sufficient light here and there to make everything more uncertain than usual, when Lowcliffe, finding himself a little cramped from standing so long in one position, prepared to make one of the guarded shifts he was forced to indulge in during the evening; but just as he commenced carefully to draw one leg behind the other, he stopped, rolled his eyes eagerly round, and then remained so motionless he scarcely breathed. With steps almost noiseless—but not quite so for such as listener's ears—a man glided round the angle of a counter close by, and standing close by Lowcliffe, paused, stopped, looked along the floor in every direction, then sat upon an adjacent pedestal, and, leaning against the legs of a Hercules, listened. If the process of perspiration were not wholly a silent one, Lowcliffe would have been betrayed, for the cold beads came upon his forehead, as he saw how near he was to discovery. The man was sitting on the very next pedestal, a block which almost touched his own. There he waited quietly for a while, not very long, but long enough to assure himself that no patrol was coming that way; then he rose, and in a few steps was at the nearest counter, and had tried a key in the lock; one or two attempts failed, but at last a door opened, and his head and shoulders were lost to sight; he reappeared with a small box, which he placed on the ground before him, and then tried one or two keys. Again the lock yielded, the lid was thrown back, and a few articles were rapidly transferred to the man's pocket.

Some object, however, seemed unknown to him, and he held it up against the dim light, endeavoring to make out what it was. To his horror, one of the statues sprang from its pedestal towards him. It was instantaneous, but the flash was enough; the figure all in white moved, and leapt upon him; then, with a fearful yell, which rang from end to end of the building, the thief fell in a fit upon the floor. Alarmed by the scream, two or three officers were speedily at the spot, and turning on their lanterns, were nearly as much astonished in their turn to see a white-sheeted figure standing by the side of a man in convulsions.

When their momentary surprise had ceased upon their discovering who the sheeted figure was, they proceeded to unfasten the prostrate man's scarf and collar, sprinkled him with water, and lifted him from the ground; his struggles ceased, and a few long breaths announced that he was "coming to."

"I don't know him," said one of the constables.

"I do, though," exclaimed Lowcliffe. "Well! of all the parties as I could have suspected, I never could have supposed him. Why, it's that blessed Glisser—from the stall next to old Baselton; a fellow that looks as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth."

"Where am I?—who are you?" cried the miserable culprit.

"Oh, we're particular friends of yours," returned the officer.

"But I saw—I saw one of those things move," said the man, looking timidly round with a dreadful shudder. Lowcliffe had stripped off his white raiment by this time, and so did not shock the wretched Glisser's eyes.

"We will tell you all about that in the morning," said the constable. "What you have got to do is to come along with us."

It was so—he had to "come along;" and directly the exhibitors and their staff mustered in the building, the intelligence flew like wildfire that Mr. Glisser was in custody for breaking into the stalls at nights.

It was a shock to a large circle of his acquaintances and admirers, who could hardly believe it; and when, on his lodgings being searched, the bulk of all the articles missing from the counters was found, the thing seemed more incredible still. Mr. Baselton was especially astonished, because he had made quite a confidant of the young man, and had the mortification of remembering how he himself had revealed to Mr. Glisser the various plans for detecting the thief; and that, if it had not been for Lowcliffe insisting on the ruse of attributing the pilfering to the afternoon instead of the night, he probably would have put the young man on his guard against the scheme which had proved successful. He recovered his watch and other articles, paid his hundred pounds cheerfully, and gained a reputation with the "force" for the extreme readiness with which he put his name down to their subscriptions for deserving objects.

Mr. Glisser's proved a very bad case, and he was lost to sight for some years after the date of the exhibition of 1862.

### In a Spanish Store.

A correspondent writing from Spain gives an account of a tradesman there. He says: It was fully 10 o'clock in the morning when we visited the store, and it was not then open. After exploring the outside of the house, and knocking in vain at the two doors, we heard some voices behind a window, the shutters of which were closed. We rapped at the window, which was immediately opened, and discovered to us the owner of the store and his family seated at breakfast. In reply to our remark that our object in disturbing him was to make some purchases, he said that he must trouble us to wait for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, until he had finished his meal. He was breakfasting with the Cure. The proprietor concluded by asking us if we would not step in and join them at their meal, an invitation which we declined. Judging by what we could see and smell from the outside, the good people "fared sumptuously every day," and consequently must make a good profit on the goods they sold. There are no general stores here, but each tradesman confines himself to one particular class of goods, and there is little or no rivalry or opposition. The Basques are noted for a rough kind of politeness, and although the shopkeepers do not press a customer to make additional purchases to those for which he may have asked, they are always very ready to tell you where other articles can be purchased, and in this respect every tradesman in Hendaye, in one particular class of goods, acts as a sort of advertisement to those dealing in another.. The hotel-keepers, of course, are good friends with all the shopkeepers, and if a traveler asks where he can purchase any article he may require, the reply is always that they will send for it, and shortly afterward the proprietor of the shop arrives with an assortment of goods from which the traveler may make his choice. In this way do the trades-people of Hendaye work into the hands of one another; and while they would consider it an unpardonable sin to charge a fellow-townsman anything over cost price, they conspire together to get as large a profit as possible out of visitors.

### Girls Who Sing.

A noted American songstress protests against the popular folly of sending girls abroad to be educated in music. It is nothing in the world but an absolute waste of money for young American girls to go to Europe. They have completely demoralized these foreign teachers, as Americans have demoralized Europe. There are the Milan masters; they do their biggest business now swindling American girls. They tell them lies about their voices, and coddle them up with great ideas about the future, and all just to get their money out of them. Why, these girls have only to hint that they come from America and they are taken in most woefully. Unquestionably they can be educated here. They have only to practice self-denial and study incessantly and hard, and the time would not be far distant when the voice of the foreign opera singer would no longer be heard in this land. Do you know, I am fairly disgusted with our people for running after foreign singers as they do, instead of trying to bring out our home talent? Naturally, American girls have the sweetest voices in the world. No country on the earth produces finer natural voices, and if the people of this vast republic would only encourage our girls to perfect their musical education, and the girls would only give up their folly and cultivate their bodies and tastes, we would soon have as fine opera as the foreigners produce.

ARE YOU GOING.—"Are you going after that sugar?" called a Marquette, Mich., mother to her boy, who was in the street. "Am I going after that sugar?" drawled the youth in a saucy and impudent tone; but just then he happened to see his father coming up behind him, and he said very respectfully and lovingly: "Why, of course I am, ma—I didn't know you needed it right away."

A large number of cats in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., have recently died from what is supposed to be trichina.

### The Thirst for Gold.

It is truly remarkable, says the Nevada *News*, what a difference money will make with some men. We have an excellent opportunity now of observing the great change, since a goodly number of our citizens have recently become well-to-do, by the late rise in stocks, who were comparatively poor before the lights of miners' candles cast their rays on the great bonanza. We will not speak of the man who still holds to his stock, but of him who has sold out. Our first illustration will be of the man who bought California at about $40 and sold when it reached $200. He hangs around the Stock Board every morning watching each quotation with the intensity of a bird of prey watching its victim. When California makes its appearance his countenance will undergo a marvelous change; it assumes a fiendish expression; his eyes wander over the figures rapidly, then slowly; draws nearer and squints; at last, when there is no longer room for a doubt, he rushes frantically across the street, calls for a glass of beer, seats himself at a table, pulls forth a piece of paper and a pencil, and then commences to figure up what he has lost by selling too soon. He is the man who never stops to think that he has made $160 on a share. He only takes into consideration the fact that the stock is worth $500 now, and that he sold when it reached $200.

Our second illustration is the man who got out of consolidated Virginia at its highest figures. He is the happy man; he is the prophet. Ask him and he will tell you that in less than a week you can buy any stock on the lead for $50. Every man that he meets he shakes by the hand, invites him to drink, tells him how he bought at $60 and sold at $500. The lucky seller is always very cautious not to confide his lucky venture to a man who is flat broke. Oh, no! Not he. Should a dead-broke happen to strike him for a piece, he is repulsed. He, the lucky, has all his money still in stocks, so he says. He positively hasn't a $20 piece about him; but if half a dollar will do, he'll give it up. And so it goes. When the lucky man hadn't but $20 he would give up $10 of it to a suffering friend; but now—how different!

Our third and last illustration is a true one taken from life; but no more so than the previous one. There is a printer employed up in Virginia City, who for the last five years has not had a dollar to call his own. Somehow, last October, he made a raise of $250, and he then made up his mind to salt it down. He salted it by putting it in Best & Belcher at $16—buying thirty shares. It's better than any show to watch that man now. Every morning before the list makes its appearance he appears to be on pins and needles, and his proof shows horrible errors in composition. Just as soon as the quotation appears he is off. No more work for him that day.

### Housekeeping Department.

SPONGE CAKES.—Three eggs, one cup white sugar, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful soda and two of cream tartar.

SALLY LUNN FOR TEA.—Four eggs, one quart of flour, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of yeast, one spoonful of butter. Make a thick batter with sweet milk. Pour in a tin pan and set aside to rise; then bake.

BAKED EGG.—Beat up six eggs, one tablespoonful of flour, six of sweet milk; melt your butter in the frying pan; when hot, turn the whole in, well beaten, and bake in a hot oven.

LIGHT RYE TEA CAKES.—One pint of sweet milk, two eggs, a tablespoonful of brown sugar and a large pinch of salt. Add enough rye flour to make it as stiff as common griddle cake batter. Bake half an hour in "gem pans." Serve hot or cold, as desired.

RYE DROPS OR MUFFINS.—One pint of milk, three eggs, three pints of rye flour, one handful of wheat flour, half a teacup of home-made yeast or one tablespoonful and a half of distillers' yeast. Make over night, set in a warm place to rise, and bake in round tins for half an hour the the next morning.

RYE DROPS FRIED LIKE DOUGHNUTS.—One cup of sour milk or buttermilk, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of butter, melted, if buttermilk is not used; one egg, a small teaspoonful of saleratus, one of cinnamon, flour enough to make a stiff batter. Take it up by the tablespoonful, and fry in hot lard.

RYE BISCUIT.—Make a dough with one pint of milk, flour and yeast, and one tablespoonful of melted butter, and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir as stiff as a spoon can make it with the flour. Rise it over night, and drop it into "gem pans" or biscuit tins the next morning. Bake for half an hour in a hot oven.

### A Joke.

It must be a joke. It is said that a morning compositor was on his way home from work one morning, recently, in Brooklyn, when he was waylaid by two unknown men, who requested him to stop and deliver, and who "went through" the disciple of Faust. The net proceeds of their search resulted in bringing to light a composing rule, the remnants of a ten-cent paper of tobacco, a policy ticket, and a paper of pi, which he forgot to deposit in the river as he passed over. The "strollers" were disgusted, and restored the contents to the owner—all but the pi.

### THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

Changes in the Original Plan of the Main Building—What it is to be.

Changes from the original plan have been ordered in the Centennial buildings. The general outline of the main building, constructed, as it will be, of iron and glass, reminds the eye very much of that of the first international exhibition—that of London in 1851—with this exception, that in place of a lofty arched transept in the center of the building, as was the case in London, the center of the proposed structure will be occupied by pavilions, with four large towers 120 feet high. Its interior arrangements, however, will be different, in order to admit of the introduction of the dual system of classification adopted at the last French exposition—that is, the placing of the countries geographically, and having every department running through every country in its proper order. But it is easy to see how much more can be made of this system in the Centennial building than was possible in the Paris building, when the shape of the respective buildings is considered. Whereas the Paris building was in the form of an ellipse, the Centennial building will be in that of a rectangular parallelogram; the one very inconvenient, compared with the other, for the dual system of classification. This main building will be 1,880 feet in length by 464 feet in width, and will cover an area of a little over twenty acres. Its main features consist of a nave, 120 feet wide; two central aisles, each 48 feet wide; a north and a south avenue, each 100 feet wide, and two side aisles, each 24 feet wide. These divisions run from east to west the entire length of the building, the intersection of the central pavilions not interfering with them. In fact the central space occupied by these pavilions, 464 feet square, is nothing more or less than the turning round, as it were, of the divisions running east and west to a direction running north and south, when they reach the center of the building, thus giving a center transept in place of a nave, a west and east transept in the places of a north and south avenue, and central transept and side-transept aisles in the place of central and side aisles.

The superstructure of the building will be composed of eight rows of wrought-iron columns, 24 feet apart, supporting wrought-iron roof-trusses; but the intersections of the nave and avenues and the transepts will form a splendid center to the building by dividing the area of that center into nine open spaces free from supporting columns, four of these spaces being 100 feet square, four 100 by 120 feet, and the central space 120 feet square, according to the width of the intersecting avenues and transepts. The intersections of the 48-foot aisles will create four interior spaces, 48 feet square, at each corner of the central space or pavilion. These four interior spaces will be occupied by four towers 120 feet high; and, as the roof of the central pavilion will be raised above the surrounding portion, a central feature of the building, as a whole, will be thus obtained. The towers will be provided with galleries at a height of thirty feet from the ground, from which a splendid bird's-eye view of the building, either way, will be had. This plan for an exhibition building seems to approach as nearly as possible to giving every exhibitor an equal chance. His exhibit will be on the same avenues as that of his foreign competitor; he will have precisely the same light and the same approach to his stand. The building will be lighted principally by side lights, and, as it runs east and west, one-half of the light will come from the north, which is acknowledged to be the best light for the purpose. As for ventilation, there will be Louvre ventilators over the centers of the roofs of the nave and avenues, and ventilating skylights over the centers of the roofs of the aisles. There will be four principal entrances to the building.

### Livingstone's Tomb.

A large black marble tombstone has been laid over the grave of the late Dr. Livingstone, in Westminster Abbey. The stone bears a long inscription in gold letters as follows:

Brought by Faithful Hands,
Over Land and Sea,
Here Rests
David Livingstone,
Missionary, Traveler, Philanthropist,
Born March 18, 1813,
At Blantyre, Lanarkshire,
Died May 1, 1873,
At Chitambo's Valley, Ulala.
For thirty years his life was spent in an unwearied effort to evangelize the native races,
to explore the undiscovered secrets,
and abolish the desolating Slave
Trade of Central Africa,
Where with his last words he wrote,
"All that I can do in my solitude is, may Heaven's rich blessings come down on every one—American, English, Turk—who will help to heal this open sore of the world."

On the right hand edge of the stone are the two following lines:

Tantus amor veri—Nihil est quod noscere malim,
Quam Fluvii causas per saecula tanta latentes.

And on the left hand the following text:

Other sheep I have which are not of this fold,
They also I must bring and they shall hear my voice.

THE SAME, ONLY DIFFERENT!—Scene—The parish clerk's. Miss has come to give instructions about putting up the banns. Clerk—"Stoker, which is he, do you say—a shovel engineer on the railway? You mean a civil engineer, I suppose?" Miss—"Oh, I dessay you're right, sir. It's him that shovels the coals into the engine."

# The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1875.

### Our Legislature.

Much has been said about the Pennsylvania Legislature in the day of Republican ascendency, that was not very flattering; and when, after the last election, it was found that the Democracy would have control of the lower House, we had a right, in view of the boasting of their party papers, to expect that body to present a model of purity and intelligence. On the contrary, quite the reverse. Taken as a whole, a more incompetent body never assembled at Harrisburg, and in selecting their officers they seemed to take especial care to select the most incompetent, unfit and unprincipled candidates presented. The incompetency of the Speaker is fitly portrayed in another article on this page. As to the Sergeant-at-arms, the Towanda *Argus*, the Democratic organ of Bradford county, is the authority for the following "chromo" of that gentleman:

> "The occupant of this position is under three or four indictments for embezzlement and malfeasance in office; and until his skirts are clear of the imputation of such charges, the party that starts out to supersede corruptionists and inaugurate reform in official action can ill afford to have so great a mill-stone as this man Bearish hung around their necks at the beginning of the engagement."

Leach, of the Westfield *Index*, another Democratic editor, went down to attend the opening of the Legislature, and on his return had this to say:

> "The people congratulated themselves after the recent election in this State that they had given a death blow to 'city rings,' 'railroad rings,' and other corrupt combinations that were fleecing the many in the interest of the few. They flattered themselves that they had reached the threshold of a brighter era in the politics of the State, and well they might, for had we not elected a reform Legislature? Well, the Legislature assembled, and was organized by about two hundred ward bummers, pot-house politicians, and shoulder hitters—besides others whose callings to mention, even, would be unlawful, and the people at last see that they have done no more or less than exchange a set of very gentlemanly fellows who looked out for number one, for a mob of thieves who only want the chance to commit the most outrageous abuses upon the State, and whoever expects anything like reform is doomed to disappointment."

Were it not that the Senate is Republican, and that we have an honest and fearless Republican Governor, to keep these disreputable politicians and incompetent schoolboys of the lower House in check our present legislature would prove itself a shame and disgrace to the great State of Pennsylvania. We hope those Republicans who assisted to bring about this deplorable state of affairs at the last election are satisfied with their work.

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The difference. The Democratic House wasted three weeks of the beginning of the session in the idle dilly dally. The Speaker did not announce the committees until last Thursday, and nothing had been done by that body but to disgrace itself by passing some silly and treasonable resolutions denouncing the President and General Sheridan for enforcing law and order for the protection of American citizens. The majority of that delectable body seemed to imagine their only mission to be to obey the mandate of the monopolists and put Bill Wallace in the Senate. In the meantime the Republican Senate had gone to work in a business way, and had 21 bills on its calander, five of which were passed and sent to the House, and the rest in a state of forwardness. The Senate will finish its labors before the House gets fairly to work, which it is doubtful of their doing with the wooden headed Patterson at their head.

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This illustrates what a brave, firm and determined officer, backed by a force which even the vain glorious rebel organizations of the city have been taught to respect, can accomplish in the short space of three days. On Monday peace loving Americans scarce dared to walk our streets; with Sheridan's guarantee of safe-guard, on Thursday a Republican could go wherever he deemed proper, as the laws of his government gave him the right to do. Thank God and Grant for Sheridan.—New Orleans *Republican*.

### The Louisiana Troubles.

The condition of Louisiana is unquestionably alarming. At no time in the history of the Federal Government—unless to Kansas belongs this sad pre-eminence—has a State or territory professedly in harmony with the Union, been so convulsed with political discords. Whatever causes may have produced this state of things it is patent to all that our sister State stands upon a volcano which threatens to upheave the foundations of her social and political existence. Peace, law and order, are only the fruits of concession dictated by enlightened judgment, and fortified by the strongest convictions of reason and experience. Passion in its blind rage for mastery can blight and ruin all. If the report of the sub-committee appointed by Congress to investigate the disturbances of this State can be relied on, the Returning Board at the recent elections was guilty of gross and oppressive frauds. But however well this sub-committee may have performed its duty in relation to the Returning Board, in relation to the actual disturbances of the State which lie back of the Returning Board, and induced the very frauds complained of, its action was a manifest and total sham. Having arrived at New Orleans, they agreed to accept four counties as samples of discord which should be decisive of the existence or nonexistence of violence throughout the entire State. But what a shameful sham was this! One county made to represent another, and that too on a question of domestic violence where locality is indispensable to crime. As well might a Court in trying a criminal offender, sit deaf to evidence of character in the place of crime, but hear proofs of it borne in distant lands. While it may be true that the Returning Board was guilty of gross fraud at the late elections, yet surely it will not be forgotten that cruel and bloody wrongs were long before committed by these same White Leaguers who now raise such clamor over Republican frauds. Who was it that fired upon a Convention of citizens assembled at New Orleans in 1866 that killed and mangled its members, and heaped their dead bodies—a ghastly pile—upon the pavements of the city? Who was it that organized the Ku Klux Klans of 1868? that sent them throughout the State with masks and murderous arms to scenes of midnight butchery? Who was it that during two short months preceding the elections of 1868 killed and maimed, upward of two thousand men? that organized the riot of Saint Landry, that drove citizens from their homes by night and day, and chased them frightened and distressed through woods and fens? Was it not these same White Leaguers who now complain of fraud? Who was it that committed the massacre at Colfax, in 1873? that fired the Court House where were assembled the lawful officers and citizens of the State, and stabbed or shot them flying from the flames? Who was it that passed those resolutions at Livingston Parish, threatening to drive from farm and workshop any and all who dared to vote the Republican ticket at the late elections? Was it not these men—these Leagues of Louisiana? It is true one wrong can never justify another, but what it cannot justify it frequently incites. "Evil is swift to enter into the thoughts of desperate men," and remembering the past the Returning Board had good reason to believe that a Democratic triumph would be the signal for a political proscription more sweeping and bloody than ever stained the lists of Lepidus, Mark Antony and Caesar. This apprehension may not justify their action, but it explains it. When our Democratic friends, therefore lift form and voice against this proceeding of the Returning Board let them remember the previous wrongs heaped upon a desperate community, and moderate their ire accordingly.

W. J. M.

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The Titusville *Herald*, after a careful survey of the stock of oil in the markets of Europe and elsewhere, concludes that the turning point of the petroleum trade has been reached and that better prices are near at hand. This, too notwithstanding the great accumulation now on hand in the oil regions. It calculates the present consumption throughout the world to be 10,000 barrels per day more than the production.

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In the next House there will be just eighty-five Rebel officers and soldiers against twenty-two Union.

The *Tribune* wants to know if it is not about time to tell the truth. We say yes. Suppose it begins at once.

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The Republicans of Connecticut are among the first to declare on what ground they stand. A multitude will follow suit.

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Jeff. Davis was not denounced by the same men and papers who now denounce Sheridan. They keep up a mighty distinction..

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A CORRESPONDENT writing from Harrisburg says that Speaker Patterson's appointment of committees has proven far from acceptable. Nearly all the old members whose former service on important committees would have made them available are left off and new men put on. In making up the Judiciary General committee the able lawyers are igored, and Spang, a distiller, Bornett, a doctor, and Schooch, a storekeeper, occupy places that should have been given to lawyers exclusively, and the best to be had at that. We quote the following:

A noticeable feature of the list is that the Democrats who are here accidentally from Republican counties have the place of honor, while those from the old Democratic counties, which never flinch, are in the background. Backus, of McKean; Hollenback, of Potter; Talley, of Deleware; Rodgers, of Allegheny; Graff, of Beaver; Lush, of Butler, Sturtevant, of Crawford; Plummer, of Crawford; Kennedy, of Philadelphia; and Thornton, of Allegheny, are all here by mere chance, and represent Republican constituencies. Yet all of them are placed at the head of committees, over such men as Wanner, of Berks; Deyarmon, of Fayette; Shugart, of Centre, and the old liners from Berks, Bucks, Montgomery, Northamton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Columbia, Clinton, Clarion, Cambria, Greene and York are ignored. The counties composing the old Tenth Legion of the Democracy get nothing, and the gnashing of teeth is very general in consequence.

### The Speaker

That the Democrats of the House made what has turned out to be a ridiculous selection in putting Mr. Patterson in the Speaker's chair, is now apparent to all, and there is no need of keeping quiet about it any longer. I have been in hopes he would improve, or strive to make himself familiar with parliamentar practices so that he could perform the duties creditably to himself and the people he represents. But there is no prospect of this and I think his inaptitude for the position increases every day as business accumulates, and will cost the people of the State a great many thousands of dollars before he gets through. With a large body like the House to manage, a rigid adherence to the rules, and a quickness in applying them, is indispensable; I mean not only the rules of the House, but those general parliamentary principles of which I supposed the Speaker made some slight acquaintance in the Lawrenceville Debating Club But in all this he is lamentably deficient He has no tact, don't exercise his memory, if he has one and no order or system. He obtrudes little egotistical phrases that are richly absurd and laughable. He allows motions and business to pile up in a higgledy-piggledy way, until he gets confused as to what is really in order, and makes a dive for anything to get out of the fix. He asks the advice of older members about simple parliamentary rulings, possibly misinterprets their answer, makes his decision, and the next moment withdraws it. This he did to-day in a very conspicuous manner. The rule of the House requires an adjournment at 1 o'clock, but it is never enforced to the minute. To-day, when the hour of one arrived, the Speaker in a little petulant fit adjourned the House when the Clerk was calling the ayes and nays. The conclusion of the roll call will be unfinished business tomorrow. He seems to have no capacity to dispatch business, and in his endeavors to maintain order talks and rattles his gavel as if he was managing an infant school. He seems to have but one redeeming trait for this budget of disqualifications, and that is an extraordinary confidence in his own pre-eminent abilities. The members don't join in this, and both sides of the House are growing weary of the yoke of an incompetent Speaker. There is no remedy that I can see.—*Cor. Evening Telegraph.*

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A "precedent" was set in New Orleans in 1815, by General Jackson for the "military interference" which is so much reprobated in '75 by the Democracy. General Jackson sent orders to Governor Claibourne to watch the conduct of the Legislature then in session, and the moment the project of offering a capitulation to the enemy should be fully disclosed, to place a guard at the door and confine the representatives to their chamber. On receiving this the Governor coolly marched an armed force into the hall of the Legislature and expelled the members at the point of the bayonet. And these acts were heartily approved by the Democrats of that day.

### The Senator Elect.

Mr. Wallace is of Scotch-Irish decent, and was born in Huntington county, in this State, in 1827. His father, recently deceased, was a well known lawyer of Central Pennsylvania, and in 1836 removed to Clearfield county, where Mr. W. studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Woodward, President Judge of that district. Mr. Wallace began the study of law when seventeen years of age, and has been very successful, especially in cases in which land titles and railroad interests were involved. He entered actively into politics in 1862, when he was elected State Senator over Louis W. Hall, Republican. He has been elected to the State Senate five times in succession, his fifth election occurring last November. For four sessions he was a leading member of the Judiciary Committee, and for two sessions of the Finance Committee. Last winter he distinguished himself by his labors on the Committee on Constitutional Reform, preparing a number of elaborate bills to carry out the provisions of the new Constitution. In 1871, when the Democrats obtained control of the State Senate, for the first time since 1859, he was elected Speaker. Since his entrance into the Senate, Mr. Wallace has been the recognized leader of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. He served as Chairman of the State Central Committee several years, being first placed in that position in 1865, and continuing until 1869, when he declined a reappointment. In 1871, however, he again acted in this capacity, and conducted the State campaign of that year. Mr. Wallace is a man of great ability, an attractive and forcible speaker, an accomplished parliamentarian, and setting politics aside, will be an active and zealous defender of the material interests of the State. He is a tariff Democrat, of the advanced protective type, and is supposed to be a strong advocate of government aid to works of internal improvement—the Texas Pacific Railway especially.

### Hon. John Allison.

The Republican candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Mr. Wallace, Hon. John Allison, is an old time Abolitionist, and was one of the founders of the Republican party in the State. He was President of the first Republican State Convention held in Pennsylvania, and was a member of Congress for three terms from the Beaver district. In 1869 Gen. Grant appointed him register of the U. S. Treasury, which office he has since held. In 1869, when a Senator was to be elected in Harrisburg, he was telegraphed to "come on" by the Cameron people, and he would be the Senator. He telegraphed back. "I will not leave my duties here. You know my record. I will not go to Harrisburg to secure an election" This indicates the style of a man Mr Allison is.

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Eaton, Wallace, Cockrell, McDonald, Kernan!—such are the Democratic contributions to the United States Senate! A copperhead, a corruptionist, a rebel, a mere Indiana politician and Gov. Seymour's representative of special class! No one of them represents real progress—not one a new and higher spirit—not one the fresh impulses of the nation. The best of them are only old Democratic partisans, and the worst are—what?—Albany Evening *Journal*.

### W. H. CURTIS Column.

EDUCATIONAL.

The P. O. address of the Co. Supt. is changed from Smethport, to Curtisville, McKean Co. Pa.

This announcement is again made to insure the more speedy reception of communications, on official business.

W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.

Jan. 28, 1875.

### Guardian Sale.

In re estate of minor children of Josiah P. Philips deceased:

Notice That Leroy Lyman guardian of said minor children will, by virtue of order of the Orphans Court of McKean co expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Smethport on Wednesday the 10th day of February next at 2 o'clock p. m of said day the following described real estate situate in said county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania to-wit.—An undivided three-fifths part of three tracts or pieces of land, subject to a widows right of dower, described as follows, to-wit.—The first tract or piece of land consisting of thirty-three acres situate in the township of Liberty and being a part of warrant no. [illegible] and undivided from the balance of said warrant, the second piece or parcel of land consisting of twenty-two acres situated in said Liberty township in warrant no. [illegible] and part of warrant no. [illegible] which said twenty-two acres is undivided from the balance of said warrant, the third piece consisting of thirty-one and three tenths acres situated in [illegible] township and being part of warrants no. [illegible] and undivided from the balance of said warrants.

Leroy Lyman, Guardian.

Smethport, Jan. [illegible], 1875

**THE WEEKLY SUN.** A large, eight-page, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, of 56 broad columns, especially designed for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, and their wives and children. We aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It is full of entertaining and instructive reading of every sort, but prints nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. Price, $1.20 a year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published. Try it. Address The Sun, New York City.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: GOOD: SYSTEMATIC.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK [illegible], containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

**THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.**

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

**A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical** cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea induced by Self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

**Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,**

127 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 4586

OFFICE OF THE MCKEAN & BUFFALO R. R. Co }
Smethport, Pa., Dec. 22, 1874. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Smethport, Penn'a, on Tuesday, February 23, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of increasing the indebtedness of the company, and voting in favor of or against such a proposition.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JNO. P. MCPHERSON,
Secretary.

22-6-3t

and

**NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!**

THE undersigned are prepared to supply Butchers or Stockholders with Beef Cattle, Milch Cows, or Sheep, in quantities to suit and at reasonable prices.

Address or call upon
EASTERBROOK & HORNER,
Smethport, Pa.

12-3-tf

**Hotel for Sale.**

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL,

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

| R. L. PAGE. |

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

*OLEAN, N. Y.*

2nd Door south of the Olean House.

*Good Fits and Durable Garments.*

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which I am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style.

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Olean, N. Y., August 6, 1874.

**West Street Hotel.**

*Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.*

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city.

P. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

11—12—6 mos

**Sartwell House,**

*Port Allegany, Pa.*

**S. C. Sartwell,** *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

### Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that P. M'Intire, Executor of the last will and testament of Nathan DeGolier, deceased, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, his final account as Executor of the said Nathan DeGolier; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 22nd day of February next, at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Register,

Register's office Jan. 19, 1875—13tc

**FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,**

Will cure or prevent Disease.

**A. M. ADAMS & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST., Buffalo, N. Y

**MOORE HOUSE**

OLEAN, N. Y.

**M. V. Moore, Proprietor.**

[FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.]

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

**DAVIS & JAMES.**

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

**KANE, PA.**

**W. T. Callar,**

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

**KANE, PA.**

**R. O. Smith & Co's**

# EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

**Domestic & Foreign**

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

**Dress Goods**

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

**Stock of Shawls**

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

**Bugle and Beaded Fringes,**

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

**Hamburg Edgings,**

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

**Great Bargains**

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

**Shoes for Ladies**

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

**Wall and Window**

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

**Bought for Cash,**

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

# The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1875.

## Local and Miscellaneous.

### The Blue X.

Those of our subscribers who observe a Blue X on the margin of their paper will understand it to mean that they owe at least one year's subscription, if not more, and will please act as course each dictates.

R. O. Smith has been elected Vice President of the State Bank of Olean.

The Wilcox Tanning Company has tanned one hundred thousand buffalo hides since last spring.

The Democratic big bugs have decided not to hold conference on Louisiana affairs.

"Sweet are the uses of Advertisements" said Mrs. Partington, and though she didn't mean exactly that, she told the truth nevertheless.

The suit of Baley & Briggs vs. Weipper is in slow progress. It is tedious to everybody but the lawyers.

M. E. Church Dime Society will meet at the residence of Mr. Geo. Boyer, on Friday evening, of this week. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

**Last Saturday was a lovely day, the sleighing was fine, and many of our citizens took the opportunity to ride down and interview the "J. Condit Smith."**

We hear that a certain member of the Gospel-pounding fraternity refused to send an obituary notice to the MINER for publication because its Editor was a Mason! Now let another!

Alexander H. Stephens gets the appellation of ninety pounds of dried confederacy.

Five members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have died since election in November.

Lumbermen place the quantity of timber to be cut this season at only two thirds as much as was cut last season.

Surveyor General Beath has been appointed Manager of Agencies for the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Episcopal services at the Court House next Sabbath morning, at half past ten, also in the evening at seven, by Rev. Mr Clark, of Emporium.

A Democratic exchange asks "Why are not our party papers better supported?" Simply because they are not worth supporting as a rule, we take it.

We saw a young man some weeks since using kerosene oil to kindle a fire. His obituary is now in type.

The red school house in Liberty township, on the road from Coudersport to Port Allegany, was burned week before last. It is supposed that the fire caught by placing wood under the stove to dry.

The Buffalo police last Thursday picked up an aged gentleman walking in the streets at 3 o'clock in the morning. They were a little astounded upon discovering that the vagrants carpet bag contained $[illegible] in Canada money.

Traveling "Professors" and one horse showmen do not reap a very rich harvest in this place. They'd better jog along to such rural towns as Emporium or Ridgway if they would rake in the stamps and not stop here at all. We have no use for such pab [illegible]

Down in Schuylkill county, where affairs are managed by the Democracy, a barn was built recently on the Almshouse property, in which 5,000 feet of lumber was used, and the warrants drawn on the Treasury therefor amount to only $20,000. Economy is the "best holt" of the Democracy, you know.

Our Member, Hon. J. C Backus, is placed on three important committees—Judiciary Local and Accounts and Expenditures and Judiciary General. He is chairman of the first named committee.

"Prince," the venerable dog belonging to A. N. Taylor, has gone to that bourne from whence no dog returns. Now that he is dead, we'll only remember his virtues, and forget the many times the slumbering carcass of the senile cur has completely obstructed the side-walk. Let him R. I. P.

**If there is any one at the present time contemplating the writing of poetry to send to the MINER, we beg of them—don't. If you must write, please write plainly on only one side of the sheet, get some one to spell the hard words for you, read over carefully and correct all mistakes, and then take it and put it in the kitchen stove and see how nicely it will burn.**

Representative Backus and Assistant Clerk Rogers have been spending the short recess of the Legislature with their families. The former says he is now ready to believe all the hard stories he has heard of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which is pretty rough on the "reform" Democratic House.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of Schools of the State, for the year 1874, we learn that the total number of schools in the State is 16,641, and that they have 870,711 registered pupils; the average monthly salary paid to male teachers is $42 95, and to female teachers $34.

**According to the new Constitution all city, borough and township elections must be held on the third Tuesday of February. Under the new provisions certain changes are made, which it will be well for voters to bear in mind. Every voter must have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months before the election. The last day for the registry of voters was December 17th.**

The Wilcox Lumber Company, during the year 1874, shipped seven hundred and ninety-two cars of hemlock from their yard. The mill has resumed operations, having a large bill to cut for the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia.

There are a few visitors to the MINER Office who need educating. If they never learn anything else, we wish they would learn that it is the height of impudence, impertinence and cheek to read over "copy" without invitation.

As the Olean TIMES is one of our exchanges and the Corning JOURNAL is not, we regret to learn that C. M. Beecher has been induced to leave the position he has so creditably filled on the former journal for several months to take a position on the latter. We only hope that our loss will be his gain.

Cannot some one induce Gould and Miller to abandon their petty warfare. It may be soul-inspiring to the combatants, but must be dispiriting to the readers of the Democrat and the Press. Let up, boys and go in and have your mother wash your faces.

The contest for the watch and chain between the Misses Mary Reilly and Eliza Keefe was decided last Thursday evening. Miss Reilly produced $325 and Miss Keefe $232, consequently the **watch and chain fell to Miss Reilly. Miss Keefe was very properly awarded $50 for her labors.**

A Social entertainment for the benefit of the Union Sunday School, will be held at the residence of Hon. B D. Hamlin, this evening. A new and very interesting feature in this entertainment will be familiar ballads, both comic and pathetic, acted out in pantomime and tableaux.

The revised revenue law imposes a stamp duty of two cents on every "bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company."

One of the first heavy jobs undertaken by the new Democratic Clerk of the House was to discharge all the poor colored scrub women hitherto employed about the building. For this brave and noble deed he has gained the plaudits of the entire Democratic party and eternal—infamy.

It is expected that the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek Railway will be completed and ready for the cars next fall. The following are the officers elected last week: President, Sobieski Ross; Directors, George R. Mc[illegible], Arthur G, Olmsted, A. F Jones, Pierre A. Stebbins, Chas. H Armstrong and John Ross.

It is our highest ambition in life to publish a paper that will prove perfectly acceptable to all real nice, high toned single young ladies, therefore we are "heart-bowed down" to hear that one or the chiseled darlings of Smethport thinks that our notice of so vulgar an affair as two balls in town, in our last issue, was very improper! Yet we are proud to know that our borough contains any such ethereal creatures, and hope our exchanges will make a note of it.

Lent will begin this year on the 10th of February, much earlier than it has done since 1869. This will bring the high festival of Easter this year on the 28th of March, which is within six days of the earliest period upon which it can ever possibly occur. On some years Easter falls as late as the 25th of April. Some years there are as many as nine Sundays between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, but this year there will only be five Sundays intervening between the jubilee of Epiphany and the solemn fast of Lent.

The first annual meeting of the McKean County Musical Association at Bradford, Feb 9, 10, 11, and 12, promises to be a success. This first meeting will be engineered by the Bradford people, the citizens offering entertainment free. Officers for the ensuing year will be chosen at this meeting from different parts of the county. It is hoped that all the singers in the county will interest themselves in the project.

CERTAIN STATEMENTS TO BE PUBLISHED.—The attention of the officers of counties, cities, boroughs school districts, etc., is [illegible] to section 6, on page 68 of the General Laws of Pennsylvania, session of 1874, which reads as follows:

"The corporate authorities of every such municipality or district shall, annually, in the month of January, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality, or of the county in which the same is situate, if so many are printed therein, a statement showing in detail the actual indebtedness, the amount of the funded debt, floating debt thereof, the valuation of taxable property therein, the assets of the corporation with the character and nature thereof, and the date of maturity of the respective forms of funded debt thereof, and a neglect or failure so to do shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

[We publish the above to agravate those borough and district official who have not lived up to the law.]

For the benefit of those who are often called to make out acknowledgments to deeds, we have been requested to publish the following form. Cut it out and preserve it:

*Form of Acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., for the guidance of Justices of the Peace:*

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.

On the — day of — A. D. 187—, before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, personally appeared the above named A B and C D his wife, who acknowledged the above indenture to be their act and deed and desire the same might be recorded as such.

**And she, the said C D, being of full age, and by me examined separate and apart from her husband, and the contents of the above indenture being first made fully known unto her, declared that she did voluntarily, and of her own free will and accord, sign, seal and as her act and deed deliver the same without any coercion, fear or compulsion from her said husband. Witness my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid.**

**Where no wife appears as a grantor the last clause need not be inserted.**

## Business Locals.

*All business or other notices in this column will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.*

Stove wood 18 inches long, wanted at this office on account.

☞ Blank Deeds and attachments with bond for sale at this office.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand cook-stove, nearly new, perfect in every respect. Enquire at this office.

☞ If you use the weed, you will find a prime article at Alfred Sturdvant's. As is everything else Alfred deals in, his chewing tobacco is of the best quality.

APPEAL.—An appeal from the assessment for the year 1875 will be held at the Commissioner's Office in Smethport, on Monday February, 8th, 1875.
By order of County Commissioners.
JNO R. CHADWICK, Clerk.

☞ Vick's Floral Guide for 1875. Published quarterly —January numbers just issued, and contains over 100 pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with directions for culture, colored plate, etc.—The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 cents for the year.—Published in English and German.

Address,
James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

*Special Notice*

For the purpose of making room for early Spring goods, R. O. Smith & Co., will from this date until March 15th, sell all Winter goods, including Furs, Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Blankets, and a great variety of Dress Goods, &c., &c. AT COST! All who know us know we mean actual cost of purchase. Let all who are so fortunate as to have a little money invest it before March 15, 1875.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

Dated Olean, Jan. 20. 1875

☞ THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE and the accompanying official documents are published in full in an appendix of 48 pages to THE REPUBLIC magazine for January. The present issue of THE REPUBLIC is replete with well written articles on the leading political questions of the day, under such titles as "Louisiana—the Exigency of the Hour;" "Crime in the South—Its Cause and the Remedy," "Our Internal Commerce," "Practical Art-Education for Mechanics," "The Question at issue;" "Doings in Congress," "Sheridan in Louisiana, Executive and Departmental Doings," &c. THE REPUBLIC is issued monthly at Washington, D C, at $2,00 a year, including postage. Address Republic Publishing Co.

### *Statement*

of Financial Condition of the Borough of Smethport, Jan. 21, 1875

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of floating debt of said Boro | [illegible] |
| money in the Treasury | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] |
| revenues applicable in 1 year | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] |
| Value of taxable property in said Boro' | [illegible] |

Attest
DELANO R. HAMLIN, Sec'y.
R. M. SMITH
Burgess

### STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF Liberty School District January 1875

INDEBTEDNESS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Outstanding orders and bonds, | | $723 50 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Due from coll'r [illegible] on duplicate 1871–1872. | $ [illegible] | |
| Do from coll'r [illegible] on duplicate 187[illegible]–1874 | 1[illegible]4 15 | |
| Do. on unsettled duplicates of 1871 and 1872 | [illegible] 56 | |
| Unseated tax of 1873 unsold | [illegible] | |
| " " 1874 | 5[illegible]1 16 | |
| | | $3077 57 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets over indebtedness | $2[illegible] |

S. C. SALTWELL, President
Tom. McDowell, sec'y.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS and Expenditures of Smethport Borough School District for the school year 1874, ending June 1, 1874.

D. L. Forsyth in ac't with said district. Dr.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To tax col'd at 5 per c't off, | $489 [illegible] | | |
| Less 5 per cent. off | 24 51 | | |
| | 465 87 | | |
| Two per cent commission, | 9 17 | | |
| | | 460 70 | |
| Tax collected at face, | 22 23 | | |
| Two per cent. commission, | 44 | | |
| | | 21 83 | |
| Tax with 5 per cent. added, | 177 64 | | |
| Five per cent. added, | 8 88 | | |
| | 186 52 | | |
| Five per cent. for collection, | 9 32 | | |
| | 177 20 | | |
| Two per cent com. as Treas., | 3 55 | | |
| | | 173 65 | |
| Draft from State, | 42 67 | | |
| Two per cent. commission, | 85 | | |
| | | 41 82 | |
| From sale of school lot, | 100 00 | | |
| Two per cent. commission, | 2 00 | | |
| | | 98 00 | |
| Rec'd of I S Gleason, late Treas, | | 77 93 | |
| Tax collected on unseated, | | 25 01 | |
| | | | $849 98 |
| | | | Cr. |
| By paid teachers' wages | 560 00 | | |
| By paid for fuel, | 69 25 | | |
| Incidental expenses | 70 64 | | |
| | | | $700 00 |
| Balance due District, | | | $149 43 |

IRA S GLEASON, Sec'y.

## Guardian Sale.

In [illegible] estate of minor children of Edmund D [illegible] late deceased.

Notice: That Leroy Lyman guardian of said minor children will by virtue of order of the Orphans Court of McKean County for sale by public vendue at the Court House in Smethport on the 10th day of February next at 2 o'clock p m of said day the following described real estate situate in Liberty township county of McKean State of Pennsylvania, to-wit:—An undivided one-half of four tracts or pieces of land, [illegible] to a widow's right of dower, described as follows to-wit:—The first piece consisting of fifty-[illegible] [illegible] part of warrant no. 3[illegible] and undivided from the balance of said warrant, thence [illegible] consisting of fifty acres in warrant no. 3[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fifty acres in [illegible] from the balance of said warrant, the [illegible] consisting one hundred acres in warrant no. [illegible] and [illegible] from the balance of said warrant, the fourth piece consisting of [illegible] [illegible] warrant no. 34[illegible] and undivided from the balance of said warrant.

LEROY LYMAN, Guardian.

Smethport, Jan. 11, 1875.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented at the present session of the Legislature for the repeal of so much of the act [illegible] of 1st May, 1861, approved May 6, 1861, as will make the [illegible] township [illegible] to the [illegible] at [illegible]

CASPER [illegible], [illegible], A. MARTIN.

Jan. 14, 1875.

## $20

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

### Perpetual World's Fair.

A permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height), surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each, this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan

Every bondholder must receive at least $21 00, but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $3,000, &c &c

*3d Premium Drawing Mar. 1, '75*
*4th Series Drawing April 5, '75.*

**Capital Premium, $100,000.**

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them

Address, for Bonds and full information

**Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.**
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, N. Y.
POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N Y City Banks, Registered Letter, or P O, Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES RECEIVED

## Assignee Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pa. The undersigned Assignee of Ault and Cornforth, bankrupts, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder on Friday, 29th day of January, A. D. 1875 at one o'clock P. M. at the Court House, borough of Smethport, county of McKean Pa., the following described real estate of the said Ault & Cornforth, viz:

I. A certain piece of land situate in Keating township, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a corner on the east bank of Potatoe creek, being the south west corner of lot of land conveyed to [illegible] and the north west corner of land conveyed to W. Y. McCoy thence by line of said lots east thirty three rods to a post standing fifty [illegible] rods west of the north east corner of said lot conveyed to McCoy. Thence south to [illegible] of Potatoe creek aforesaid thence down the main channel of said creek by the several courses and distances thereof to the place of beginning, containing about ten acres more or less. The island in the creek [illegible] included in the foregoing description. About [illegible] acres of said land is improved with a water power saw mill, and shingle mill [illegible] dwelling house and [illegible] barn thereon. Also some few [illegible] apple trees.

II. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating in McKean county State of Pennsylvania bounded as follows [illegible] Beginning at a post corner standing on the east [illegible] of Potatoe creek, thence east twenty one and [illegible] tenths perches to a post corner, thence south [illegible] eight [illegible] perches to a post standing in the east and west line of said lot [illegible] tenth [illegible] perches north of [illegible] south [illegible] corner of said [illegible] thence west [illegible] [illegible] tenths [illegible] perches to a post [illegible] bank of Potatoe creek, thence [illegible] said creek to the place of beginning containing two and one tenth [illegible] acres [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dwelling house, and twelve fruit [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] of said [illegible] the following described real estate, [illegible]

I. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Keating township [illegible] north of Smethport county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, and [illegible] Beginning at the north east corner of square number twenty-seven [No 27] [illegible] thence east fifty-[illegible] perches [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] degrees [illegible] [illegible] perches to [illegible] corner [illegible] [illegible] west [illegible] [illegible] to the south east corner of square number twenty seven (No 27), thence [illegible] containing five acres and [illegible] more or less, [illegible] [illegible] about two acres [illegible] improved [illegible] dwelling house thereon.

II. Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Smethport and township of Keating, county aforesaid, described as follows: [illegible] Beginning at a post corner, being the south east corner of a lot conveyed to Solomon Sartwell, [illegible] on the north side of the street in the north east corner of Smethport as designated in the plan of said village, thence by the line of land conveyed to said Solomon Sartwell, Jr. north fifteen perches to a post in [illegible] thence east thirty perches to a post corner, thence north sixteen perches to a post corner, thence east eight perches to a post corner [illegible] sixty degrees east thirty [illegible] to a post corner thence south [illegible] of nineteen and five tenth perches to a post corner thence west sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing eight and six tenths acres strict measure be the same more or less, unimproved.

III Also, all the interest of C Cornforth in the following described real estate, by virtue of a contract with A D Hamlin, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Keating township, county [illegible] of said, situate immediately [illegible] of the Olean road and east of land owned by C Cornforth, south of tract of land owned by B. Freeman and W. S. Ovatt and west of a tract of land owned by W. S. Ovatt. Unimproved.

IV. Also all the interest of C Cornforth in the following described real estate, situate in the borough of Smethport, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania on Water street in said borough, bounded as follows to wit: On the north by Water street, on the east by lands of John Digel, on the south by land of H Bush and on the west by the old burying ground, containing one acre more or less, all improved, and on which is a two story frame dwelling house with an L on the east, one frame barn, a well and some fruit trees.

The above described real estate to be sold "free from liens except mortgages, and unpaid purchase money not secured by judgement," and on the following terms to wit: One fourth cash in hand, and the balance in three equal installments payable in six, twelve and eighteen months respectively, with interest at seven per cent. and secured by bond and mortgage on the property sold.

O. D. HAVEN,
Assignee of Ault and Cornforth.

Smethport, Pa., Jany. 7, A. D. 1875

| | |
|---|---|
| HARRY P. MOORE, by his next friend, Emma [illegible], vs. Laura MOORE. | In Court of Common pleas of McKean County, No 165, June T. 1874. |

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of the said Court at Smethport, on Monday, the 22d day of February next, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony contracted with the said respondent agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

M. N. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Jan. 7, '75.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Power.

The BEST & the CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, M. L. GUMP & CO., 176 William Street, New York.

Champion Job Press.

The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS.

Send 3 cent, for circular. Address
M. L. GUMP & CO., 176 William St, New York.

**Merchants Hotel,**

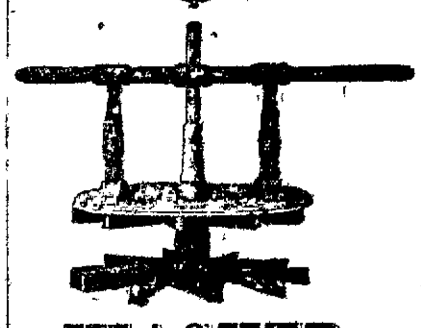
Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 per day. Wm. Tucker, Prop'r.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

| | |
|---|---|
| CAMERON, | CRAWFORD, |
| CLINTON, | ELK, |
| FOREST, | ERIE, |
| M'KEAN, | POTTER, and |
| | WARREN, |

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. A. N. Taylor, | Mrs. S. P. Beckwith, |
| " C K Sartwell, | " John Stoddard, |
| " M N Powell, | " James Howard, |
| " John Grigsby, | " Emma Gifford, |
| " John B Taylor, | " Wm. Sherwood, |
| " B L Knapp, | " Horace Vansickle, |
| " Wm. Haskell, | " H F Barbour. |

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Ia., July 1, 1874.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully

ABNER R. TUBBS.

Sept 10, 1874

**Alfred Sturdvant.**

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

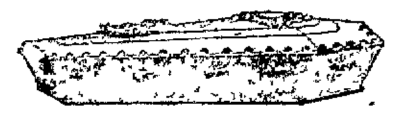
**Shaving & Hair Dressing**

in the highest style and at the lowest price, A select assortment of

**Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,**

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

**Coffins and Caskets.**



**P. L. Webster**

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**Wines and Liquors,**

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

**New Gun Shop**

At Turtle Point, Pa.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean County that he has opened a Gunsmith Shop at Turtle Point and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited and satisfaction warranted

A. D. Hadley.

Turtle Point, Pa No 19, '74-3m

| | |
|---|---|
| SIMON RIXFORD vs. JULIA ANN RIXFORD | In Court of Com. Pleas of McKean County No. 16, June Term, 1874. |

THE RESPONDENT in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of said Court at Smethport, on Monday the 22d day of February next, and show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with the said Respondent, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Jan'y 21, 1875—4t

## Executor's Sale.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Nathaniel Robbins, deceased, late of the township of Norwich, have been granted to the subscriber, I will expose to public sale at the premises, on THURSDAY,

JANUARY 14, 1875,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property:

One hundred and sixty (160) acres, fifty (50) acres of which being improved, with dwelling-house, barn, wagon-house, and orchard thereon.

GHORDIS CORWIN, Executor,

Dec. 3, 1874—6t.

NOTE.—The above sale is adjourned until March 4th, 1875, at same hour and place.

Only $1.00 a Year!
Only $1.00 a Year!
INCLUDING PREMIUM
INCLUDING PREMIUM.
Best of Stories.
Best of Stories.
FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.
Miscellaneous Reading.
Miscellaneous Reading.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
Children's Corner.
Children's Corner.
AMATEUR PRINTER'S COLUMN.
AMATEUR PRINTER'S COLUMN.
Purchasing Department,
Purchasing Department,

Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

You Want It!
Your Wife Wants It!
Your Children Want It!

OUR OWN FIRESIDE,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.
Eight large pages, with illustrations, is now in its fourth year.

Price, $1,00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for a sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which ANY ONE MAY ABLE TO SUBSCRIBE CAN SECURE THE PAPER FOR ONE YEAR WITHOUT MONEY. Address with stamp

OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO.
176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 15 subscribers.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

**Drugs & Medicines.**

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICL'S

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

**HOLIDAY GOODS!**

*At M. L. Armstrong's.*

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

EATON & SPRAGUE

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

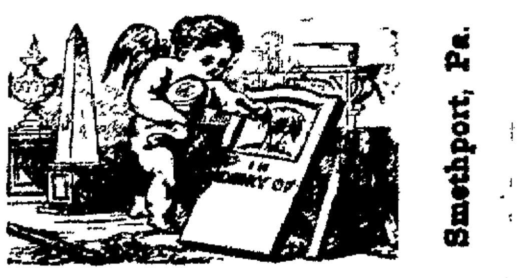
Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

*J. Digel's Marble Factory.*

Water Street.



Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

**New Clothing Store**

In Smethport!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

**Hats & Caps**

and

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

COMPRISING

MUSLIN & WOOLEN SHIRTS, COLLARS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GUNZBERG, Proprietor. H. COHN, Manager.

INSURE! INSURE!

FOR INSURANCE in good and reliable companies, apply to

☞ HAMLIN & ROSE, SMETHPORT, PA.

Who represent the

Franklin Fire of Phila., Ins. Co. of North America,

—AND—

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

## A Scene in Court.

It is evident that Mrs. Tilton has no intention of rebuilding her family altar and rooftree, says a reporter, referring to the Beecher-Tilton trial. Her eldest daughter has gone for good to her father's old residence, and is the housekeeper and mistress there. The other little children are still the mother's brood. The court room kills a day or a week, and there—as in ten thousand cases of domestic rage—the wife watches the husband prosecute her pastor, and, as he claims, his injurer—the same pastor who united them for better or for worse, for richer or for poorer, for life or for death. None, alas! are poorer than they at present. The only occupation of the man is his cause; of the woman, thinking about it, and, at present, figuring as a show-piece in it. What brought her to the trial is guessed on all sides; but probably it is the result of a position rather than a motive. She told a lady friend that, her husband having forced this thing to an issue in court, she would act with Mr. Beecher; and she has kept her word. She sits among Mr. Beecher's coterie—her husband has no coterie—and she talked and smiled with Beecher while perfectly silent and regardless of her husband. Mr. Beecher holds a daily reception at noon and at adjournment. After Judge Samuel Morris had called him various and savage names, and shouted that he personally believed in Tilton's honor and sufferings, Mr. Beecher walked up to Morris, shook his hand and spoke jestingly upon the easy way he had been let off. He also spoke to Judge W. A. Beach, who is expected to administer a less genial dressing when he sums up in his usual tornado style.

Still, under all the parade which blunts the sensibilities for a little while, there are sick hearts in the court. There are at least two such, and probably three. What is the world to do with some who are there when the trial is done and the verdict recorded? The Tilton family used to be the recipients of from $15,000 to $18,000 a year, and more. How can the husband earn it hereafter? What corporate or individual pity will do nearly so great a charity for any long period to the wife? She and he may be deluded with the idea that some vague supporting friendship is to keep the wolf from the door after this panorama of human infirmity is rolled up; but the years are long before them, and youth and purpose are long behind.

## A Mother-in-Law's Victory.

The St. Louis *Republican* relates this story: "Mrs. Mayne, a stylish lady of Philadelphia, settled in Belle Plaine, Minn., some years ago. She brought with her a pretty daughter, Annie. The two made a flutter in Belle Plaine society. They had charming city ways, and refinement and money. They became social leaders, and Annie had her pick and choice of all the young men on the country side. At length George P. Giles captured and bore her away to matrimony, but not from her mother. In fact Giles did not care to disturb the close relations that had existed between the daughter and mother. She was likely to be very good to the young couple, and make quite an exceptional mother in law. She fitted up a house for the young couple, at a cost of $8,000 and added 120 acres of land, and there was no visible reason why they should not all live in clover. But the mother-in-law began to assert herself at times and upon occasions as the governing head of that family, and it happened that Giles had his views too. They quarreled upon all subjects—religion, politics, and even the weather—and the latter became very stormy about Giles's house. Giles began to go away from home to find little sunny spots, and one day when he returned Mrs. Wayne and his wife were gone. They were soon heard from in Philadelphia. Giles set up some claims to property, and his mother-in-law contested them. The United States marshal replevined the household goods which the mother had furnished her daughter withal, and the United States district court gave everything, bag and baggage, to the triumphant mother in law."

## A Pleasant Old Man.

The late Alvah Crocker, member of Congress from Massachusetts, married some two years ago a very young and lovely girl. He was seventy-one years old at the time. During the holidays he went home, and while there caught cold and died. A correspondent says that the only speech of any moment he made in the House was a great success. This occurred during the back-pay debate. It seems that at the close of the session of Congress that raised the salaries of Congressmen he went home and was afflicted with serious illness. He was sick for a long time, and so missed all the spicy newspaper articles upon the subject of the back-pay thieves who had not returned their extra pay to the treasury. When Alvah got well he found a crowd of letters addressed to him, calling him a thief and the like. All of his woes Crocker recited in his speech to Congress. His funny twang and strong accent, combined with a real humor, collected a large crowd of members about, who cheered and laughed at the old man in his first speech as if he was one of the first speakers of the House. He will be missed by those who love his genial ways and droll manner of talking.

Compulsory Education.—The experiment of compulsory education is just going into operation in New York city, but they have so many children there that they find it a difficult matter to manage. They are having a census made of the children in the schools, to be supplemented by one of the children who are not in the schools. When these are completed they hope to be able to bring them all in.

"Poker," says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "is pre-eminently the rich man's game. It means 'big money.' Many failures of once prosperous business men may be traced to it. Shall it be protected by the police?"

## LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

### Message of the President of the United States on the Subject.

The President of the United States, in response to a resolution of Congress, sent to that body a message, in which he states his reasons for his action in the case. He says: Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry the election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied. To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history.

The President then refers to the election in Louisiana in 1868, by which, he says, the Republican vote of the State through fraud and violence was reduced to a few thousand, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868 to show that the disorders are not due to any recent causes. He says that by the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and the 2d section of that amendment provides that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new, and, to some, seems to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the 15th amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the 13th amendment to the Constitution.

Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that process of the United States Court was resisted, and as said act specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court. Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized with William P. Kellogg as Governor, which in the discharge of my duty under section four article four of the constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen.

The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor.

On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say they were satisfied by testimony, that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to twenty thousand votes, and they add that, to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intention of the voters of the State. The President assumes that this report was acceptable to the people, and that the great crime "in Louisiana, about which so much has been said, is that one is holding the office of Governor, who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

The President refers to the affair in Colfax county, in which a large number of negroes were killed, and says that the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justify the massacre, but denounced as federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice.

A number of other similar cases are cited by the President to illustrate the state of affairs in that section. On the 14th of September, D. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation calling upon the militia of the State to arm and assemble, and to drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leagues armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, pursuant to the act of 1795, and section four article four of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof; but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans, the organized and armed forces recognizing a usurping governor had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th of January, I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time, and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders nor suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by authority of the general government can be permitted or can be justified, but there are circumstances connected with the late Legislative imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid to repress it. The revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor, and as other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment federal support should be withdrawn.

The President says that upon a requisition of the United States Marshal of Louisiana he caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties and in the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose.

Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State executive to interpose if requested by a majority of the members elect to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the House.

Both parties appear to have relied upon the troops as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature.

The President concludes by saying that if error has been committed by the army in these matters it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted, the blame is with the turbulent elements surrounding them. I now earnestly ask that such action may be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor.

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

### Senate.

The naval appropriation bill for the coming year was taken up. Mr. Sargent said the total amount appropriated by the bill was a little over $16,000,000, somewhat larger than the amount appropriated last year. The principal item of increase was for coal for ships' use. The Senate committee had reported in favor of increasing the appropriations made by the bill as it came from the House in a very few small items. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate adopted Mr. Thurman's resolution of inquiry into the use of Federal troops in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, after adopting amendments calling for information in regard to Ku-Klux, White Leagues, etc.

During the discussion of the Louisiana question, Mr. West, of Louisiana, referred to the hints thrown out by the papers of attempts that would be made to assassinate the President. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, treated them in his remarks as only bubbles.

The reports of Mayor Merrill and of General Emory, relative to the disorders in Louisiana, were called for from the Secretary of War. Carl Schurz spoke at length on the Louisiana resolution, denouncing the action of Grant and Sheridan, and warning the Republicans that they were pursuing the right course to stifle all the constitutional rights of the people. He condemned the interference of the military on constitutional grounds, and urged Senators to retrace their steps before it is too late.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to provide for the revision of the laws for the collection of customs duties. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance committee, reported favorably on the House bill declaratory of the 19th section of the act of 1874, to amend the customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties. Passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, inclosing a report of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, in regard to the troubles in that section last summer. It was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, presented a memorial of the judicial officers and jurors of Arkansas praying for the passage of a bill organizing the Indian Territory into the Oklahoma Territory, and providing for the organization of courts therein.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President communicating reports in regard to the cholera epidemic in 1871. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented ten memorials of citizens of Ontario and Yates counties, N. Y., against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Logan made a lengthy speech sustaining the President in his action in the Louisiana matter.

A message was received from the President, stating that he had signed the Finance bill, and saying that the revenue of the country was not sufficient to meet the expenses. He recommended that the duty on tea and coffee should be put on again, and the bill reducing the duty on custom articles ten per cent. should be repealed.

The bill to provide for the revision of the laws for the collection of custom duties, reported from the Finance committee, came up. The amendments of the committee were agreed to, and the bill passed.

A memorial of Mary E. Speck, M. D., and Mary S. Parsons, M. D., was presented, saying that they were graduates of the Howard University, District of Columbia, and on account of their sex the Medical society of the District, an organization chartered by Congress, refused them admission to membership into that society; they therefore ask that the charter of the society be amended, so that they may not be excluded from it.

### House.

Mr. Kiery, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act of 12th of July, 1866, so that no additional special tax shall be levied on successors in certain cases of dissolution of partnership.

A bill reported by Mr. Young, of Georgia, authorizing the President to promote Asher R. Eddy and Rufus Saxton to be lieutenant-colonels and deputy quartermaster-generals, to date from July 24, 1866, and to take places on the army register next below Col. Stewart Van Vliet, gave rise to a lively discussion, in which the whole question of the relative merits of the regular and volunteer officers came up. The bill passed the House.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that section 19 of the act of the 22d of June, 1874, repealing moieties, shall not be construed to affect any authority, power or right that might thereunder have been lawfully exercised by any court, judge or district-attorney of the United States to obtain the testimony of an accomplice in any crime against or fraud upon the customs revenue laws, by a discontinuance or dismissal of any proceedings against such accomplice. Passed.

Mr. Cox introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary committee, declaring the control of the Louisiana Legislature by Federal troops to be in violation of the Constitution and a menace to the liberties, rights and dignity of other States; and demanding the restoration of peace by the immediate withdrawal of troops, and the condign punishment of those guilty of the "reckless usurpation."

Mr. Kasson introduced a supplementary Specie-payment bill, containing a provision for the destruction of redeemed notes.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill, appropriating $1,242,735, was passed.

Bills were introduced as follows: Authorizing tunnels between New York and Jersey City, and between New York and Brooklyn; to extend for one year the time to bring suits for the recovery of internal taxes illegally collected; proposing an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that the Government owes protection to all citizens in the enjoyment of their rights; to refund the losses of depositors in the Freedman's bank; to cheapen telegraphic communications, facilitate news reports of all press associations, and prevent telegraph monopoly; to abolish the office of lieutenant-general of the army; for pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war who served in the Confederate army.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, the Committee on Post-offices was directed to inquire and report what change can be made in the postal laws for the purpose of reducing expenses without impairing the usefulness and efficiency of the service.

The Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Dabney H. Maury and Charles H. Faunlleroy, of Virginia, passed.

The bill removing the limitations as to the amount of capital of certain gold banks was passed after a lengthy discussion; yeas, 126—nays, 80.

The Senate amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill were concurred in, they only increasing the appropriation $22,600.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States, and to cheapen the transportation of persons and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States.

Mr. Cox, of New York, presented the memorial of the National Revenue Reform association of New York city as to the reduction of cost in the collection of revenue.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, in discussing the question of duties and the collection of revenue, remarked that a good number of the merchants of New York were no better than editors. He thought, however, that complaints made by them of illegal duties collected should be inquired into.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The United States Senate passed the naval appropriation bill, which appropriates a little over $16,000,000.... The Committee on War Claims at Washington made an adverse report on the House bill for the relief of certain citizens of Pennsylvania who suffered loss from troops during the invasion of that State by General Lee's army. The bill proposed an appropriation of $1,254,474 for the use of citizens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset and York. The committee take the ground in opposing the bill that the government is under no obligation or duty to compensate its citizens for property seized, damaged or destroyed by the public enemy, or in battle by the government forces.... Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, was nominated in the First and S. N. Bell, of Manchester, in the Second Congressional Districts of New Hampshire by the Democrats.... The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated in Philadelphia.... Owing to the extreme cold weather it is feared there will be much suffering and probably loss of life in the grasshopper districts. ....A saloon keeper in New York ejected a man from his saloon, and the man died from cold and exposure. The saloon keeper died from remorse.... The fire caused by the collision on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, near Washington, destroyed the entire Northern mail, including the accumulated day's mail from the South, $400,000 in new national bank notes, and several packages of important government letters.

Advices from Cape Town report that the country has been visited by a terrific storm. The wind blew a hurricane and terribly disastrous floods prevailed. Many vessels were wrecked. Immense damage was done both on land and water.... The Pennsylvania Master of Chancery has decided that the action of Bishop O'Hara in removing Father Stack from the Church of the Annunciation of Williamsport was in full accord with the recognized law of the Catholic Church, and that a priest is bound to abide by the law of a voluntary association while a member ....The sleeping-car of the eastward-bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, while on the bridge, near Cambridge, Ohio, was thrown from the track and badly shattered. Four persons were injured, but none seriously ....As a man named Wiegand, wife and child, were crossing the railroad track at Beverly, N. J., in a wagon, a passing train came in collision with the vehicle, instantly killing his wife and child and the horse, and seriously injuring Mr. Wiegand, who has since had an arm amputated ....The great pair-oared boat race of Bagnall and Winship, against Lumsden and Boyd, for $2,000, gold, and the championship of England was rowed on the Tyne at Newcastle, and won by the latter.... The Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin has been divided. The diocese, which consists of twenty north-eastern counties of the State has been named the Diocese of Fond Du Lac, and Dr Coleman elected bishop.

Mr. Scudder, of New Jersey introduced a bill in the United States House authorizing tunnels between New York and Jersey City, and between New York and Brooklyn.... The mining difficulties in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania are causing the stoppage of machine shops and foundries.... During a snow storm the brig Agnes Raymond Captain Randall, ran ashore at White Island, thirty miles from Halifax, and became a total wreck. When some fishermen discovered the wreck no person was on board, and there is no doubt that all hands were lost. The crew doubtless took to the boats, which were swamped, as two boats were washed ashore in the neighborhood. There were probably eight persons on board..... The Committee on Elections in the United States House directed the chairman to prepare a report in favor of the resolution for the exclusion of delegate Cannon from a seat in the House, on the ground of his being a polygamist....A boiler in Tyson's Baltimore Chromo Works, Baltimore, exploded, killing William Lukas, a colored employee, and causing damage to the amount of $10,000.... The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad declared a dividend on the 29th of December. Jacob Rubino, a stockholder and bondholder of the company, complained before Judge Tappen, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, and an investigation was ordered preventing the dividend from being paid.

A resolution in the Virginia Senate calling upon the governors of the various States to convene their respective Legislatures to take action in relation to Federal interferences with the Louisiana Legislature, etc., was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations......In the Pennsylvania Legislature resolutions were adopted by a split party vote, 102 Democrats to 86 Republicans, protesting against the action of the President in the Louisiana matter. The resolutions read: That this House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, speaking for her people, do solemnly protest against so heinous an abuse of the power committed to the President; that we protest against it as a precedent which substitutes the will of the Executive and the Federal bayonet for the functions of the Legislature in determining the qualification of its members, endangering personal liberty, and imperiling a free government. The Governor of Missouri, in his message to the Legislature, protested against the employment of military force, except in exact accordance with the Constitution of the United States as construed and understood in our national history, and declared that the use of troops in Louisiana was a fearful infraction of the Constitution......In the New York Senate resolutions condemning the course of the President in the Louisiana matter were tabled by a vote of 16 to 11. Gov. Tilden sent into the Senate a message relative to the same matter, and declared the troops in Louisiana as unconstitutional and unlawful. This was also laid on the table.

The United States House Committee on War Claims rejected the proposition to pay ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, for his house and other property destroyed by the Confederates during the war......Henry Ebling was drowned in the Hackensack river. About twenty other boys were skating, and the ice broke under their weight..... The bill introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Sargent, and in the House by Mr. Page, to prevent Chinese naturalization, proposes merely to restore the naturalization laws as they existed prior to the late codification, in which the implied discrimination against Chinamen was inadvertently omitted ...... Gov. Bedle forwarded his resignation as Supreme Court Judge to Gov. Parker, of New Jersey......The case of the United States agt. Reese and Lanahee, known as the Kentucky election case, involving the constitutionality of the Fifteenth Amendment so far as it seeks to protect the rights of citizens to vote, was urged before the Supreme Court. It is maintained that the right to vote at State elections, under State laws, for municipal officers, is not a right within the authority of Congress to enforce in case it is denied by the State officers. ......H. W. Blair, of Plymouth, was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third New Hampshire District......The Republicans of the Second District of New Hampshire nominated the Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, for re-election to Congress......Foulkes, the negro who recently murdered several members of the Herndon family, near Manassas, Va., was tried in the Circuit Court of Orange county, and convicted of murder in the first degree....The Massachusetts cotton mills are nearly all enforcing a reduction of 10 per cent. on wages. ......The northward-bound passenger train on the Fort Wayne, Muncie, and Cincinnati railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Eaton Station, Indiana, and a number of passengers were fatally injured.

President Grant signed the new Finance bill, giving it his "hearty" approval. But he points out to Congress that fixing a date when specie resumption shall commence implies an obligation to provide such legislation as may be necessary to redeem their promise. And in this connection he calls attention to the deficiency which exists in the Treasury, and which, under the present revenue laws, is likely to continue and to increase. This fact has an importance entirely separate from that which arises from the recent pledge to resume in 1879. The Secretary of the Treasury states the requirements of the sinking fund for the year ending the 30th of next June at $31,096,515, and the balance remaining from other expenditures he estimates at only $9,002,796.57. There will, therefore, unless expenses are cut down or revenues increased or both, be a distinct deficiency at the close of the year of $22,093,748.43. The Secretary estimates the deficiency next year at $11,920,914. He suggests that the duty on tea and coffee be returned, and that the 10 per cent. reduction of the tariff on the articles specified in the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed.

A dispatch from Padang announces that the Dutch troops in Acheen have made a general assault on the works of the Atchinese and carried nine forts, with a loss of 21 killed and 65 wounded. The enemy lost 171 killed and a large number wounded.... .A locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad exploded her boiler when near Moundsville, instantly killing the engineer, named Maurice Husted. The fireman, named Lyell, had a leg broken. None of the passengers were injured.. ... The First National Bank of Carbondale, Pa., was robbed of $10,000 in currency by two men, who seized and bound the cashier, during the absence of the other officers of the bank......A report was current in London that the natives of Santa Cruz Island, in the South Pacific, had captured and massacred the crew and officers of the cutter Lapwing, which they burned...... The extensive works of the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company in Canton, Mass., took fire from a spark of hot iron, and all the shops on the east side of the street were destroyed. The company employs from 500 to 600 men, and is one of the largest in the country, outside of Pennsylvania. The works cover several acres of ground. The entire property is valued at $250,000, and the loss is something under this amount. The total insurance on the works is $210,000.

## Fish in Vermont.

There are 145 natural ponds in the State of Vermont, having an area of fifty acres and upward, making an aggregate of over 77,000 acres now inhabited by worthless kinds of fish, of no economical importance. These can be filled, after a time, with suitable species, adding much to the resources of the State. The action of the commissioners has related more particularly to the introduction of shad and salmon, which, with the assistance of the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, they have been enabled to effect on a large scale; the aggregate of 35,000 California salmon, 160,000 Maine salmon, and 775,000 shad have been safely planted in the waters of the State during the year.

## Heart Disease.

Many persons suffer with heart disease without knowing it—suddenly they drop off, and their friends are astonished, on a *post mortem* examination, to learn that they died of heart disease. The heart, like the brain, is the seat of life—its diseases are of several characters. The most common are valvular disease, fatty degeneration, and functional derangement. If the liver becomes deranged, and digestion is impaired, the heart, through sympathy and juxtaposition, becomes abnormal. The following symptoms indicate approaching disease: palpitation, giddiness, faintness, nervous prostration, deranged digestion, vertigo, cold extremities, etc., etc., for which the old school will administer iron, opium, antimony, mercury, and many other mineral poisons. Heart disease is a blood disease—purify the blood; remove obstructions to a limpid circulation by taking that vegetable alterative, Vinegar Bitters, and you will be a sound person in two or three months.—*Com.*

## Why Not?

The Hampshire (Mass.) *Gazette*, which is chiefly admired for its great memory and Roman love of truth, presents this paragraph in a recent issue: "One day last week a son and daughter of President Clark, of the agricultural college at Amherst, passed through town on foot, on their way from Amherst to Easthampton. When the first Williston seminary building was erected, their father, then a lad of fourteen or fifteen years, was given a job by Mr. Williston at washing the windows for a shilling each. He worked at it faithfully, until the school was opened, when he entered as one of the first pupils and fitted for college. Why should his children hesitate to walk twelve or thirteen miles, when he, at their age, worked all day for a couple of shillings?"

A clergyman writing to a friend says: "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.—*Com.*

The most stylish collar that is worn now is the Improved Warwick. It fits better than any other on a low cut shirt. All the edges being folded, and the surface looking so much like linen, we recommend all to try it. Ask your gents' furnisher for the Improved Warwick.—*Com.*

On the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser on opening the packet read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.—*Com.*

## For all Female Complaints

nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her housework alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.—*Com.*

We received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.—*Com.*

## The Markets.

| NEW YORK. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | .09½ @ | .13½ |
| Common to Good Texans | .06½ @ | .09 |
| Milch Cows | 40.00 @ | 80.00 |
| Hogs—Live | .07½ @ | .07¾ |
| Dressed | .08 @ | .08¾ |
| Sheep | .06 @ | .07¾ |
| Lambs | .06 @ | .08 |
| Cotton—Middling | .15½ @ | .15¾ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 4.65 @ | 5.17 |
| State Extra | 4.75 @ | 5.10 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1.27 @ | 1.27 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1.1 @ | 1.13 |
| Rye—State | .94 @ | .94 |
| Barley—State | 1.30 @ | 1.30 |
| Barley Malt | 1.45 @ | 1.45 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | .60 @ | .63 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | .77½ @ | .80½ |
| Hay, per cwt | .80 @ | .90 |
| Straw, per cwt | .60 @ | .65 |
| Hops ......'74s, 42@47—'73s | .08 @ | .13 |
| Pork—Mess | 20.00 @ | 20.75 |
| Lard | .13 @ | .14 |
| Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new | 12.00 @ | 14.00 |
| " No. 2, new | 10.00 @ | 10.50 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 6.00 @ | 6.50 |
| Herring, scaled, per box | .30 @ | .35 |
| Petroleum—Crude ......6¼ @6¾ | Refined, | 12¼ |
| Wool—California Fleece | .32½ @ | .32½ |
| Texas | .20 @ | .31 |
| Australian " | @ | [illegible] |
| Butter—State | .40 @ | .42 |
| Western Dairy | .29 @ | .30 |
| Western Yellow | .24 @ | .26 |
| Western Ordinary | .20 @ | .23 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | .34 @ | .36 |
| Cheese—State Factory | .15½ @ | .16½ |
| " Skimmed | .04 @ | .06 |
| Western | .10 @ | .15 |
| Eggs—State | .32 @ | .36 |
| ALBANY. | | |
| Wheat | 1.26 @ | 1.26 |
| Rye—State | .96 @ | .91 |
| Corn—Mixed | .82 @ | .83 |
| Barley—State | 1.32 @ | 1.40 |
| Oats—State | .64 @ | .64 |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| Flour | 5.25 @ | 6.40 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Spring | 1.06 @ | 1.06 |
| Corn—Mixed | .79 @ | .81 |
| Oats | .58 @ | .60 |
| Rye | 1.00 @ | 1.00 |
| Barley | 1.40 @ | 1.46 |
| BALTIMORE. | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | .14½ @ | .14½ |
| Flour—Extra | 5.25 @ | 6.25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1.22 @ | 1.22 |
| Rye | 1.00 @ | 1.04 |
| Corn—Yellow | .80 @ | .83 |
| Oats—Mixed | .63 @ | .63 |
| Petroleum | .05 @ | .06½ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 5.25 @ | 6.00 |
| Wheat—Western Red | 1.18 @ | 1.30 |
| Rye | .90 @ | .90 |
| Corn—Yellow | .83 @ | .85½ |
| Mixed | .82½ @ | .84 |
| Oats—Mixed | .63 @ | .65 |
| Petroleum—Crude ......09½@09½ | Refined, | .12½ |

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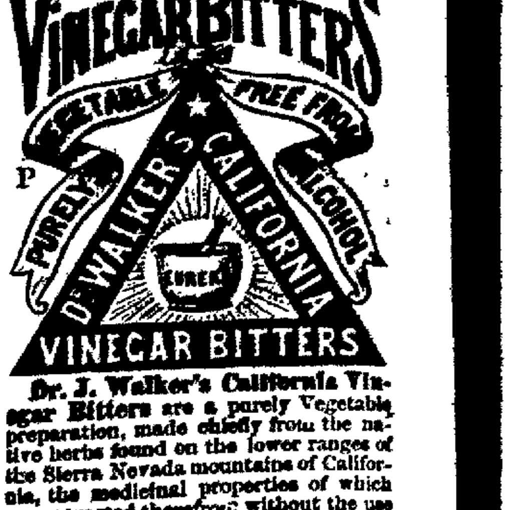

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